

JUN 30 1982

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form Approved
OMB No. 44-R1387

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DAC PART NO:
DPM 5069

Required under USDL Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing,
Shipbuilding, and Shipbreaking (29 CFR 1915, 1916, 1917)

SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME
Turco Products, Inc.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.
(213)634-3300

ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)
24600 South Main Street, Carson, Ca. 90749

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS

TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS
Turco 657

(C-50)

CHEMICAL FAMILY

FORMULA

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES

	C.A.S. NUMBER	DOT SPILL CAT.	EPA WASTE NUMBER	%	TLV UNITS
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	--	U080	90	200PPM
Isopropanol	67-63-0	--	D001	10	400PPM

Other components not defined as hazardous by US Dept. of Labor

Carcinogens

None

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F.)	Approx.	100°F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1)	1.24
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)	Approx.	380mm	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	Essentially 100
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	More than	1	EVAPORATION RATE (Bu, AC. =1)	More than 1
SOLUBILITY IN WATER		Moderate		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Clear colorless liquid, chlorinated hydrocarbon odor			

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used)	None to boil (Setaflash)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LeI	UeI
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Carbon dioxide, foam		Unknown	
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	Use self contained respiratory protection.			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS	Thermal decomposition may produce toxic oxides of carbon and chlorine. Drums exposed to even moderate heat may develop sufficient internal pressure to rupture.			

3987-13

SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Inhalation: Dizziness, headache, intoxication. Skin contact: Skin irritation, defatting. May be absorbed through skin in toxic amounts. Eyes: Severe irritation, may cause permanent damage.EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Severe chest pain in vicinity of breast bone may indicate accumulation of dangerous levels of carboxy hemoglobin by metabolism of methylene chloride to carbon monoxide. Obtain medical att. Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration. Obtain medical att. Eyes: Flush eyes with large volumes of water for 15 minutes. Obtain medical att. Skin: Remove contaminated clothing, launder before reuse. Wash affected skin area with soap and water. If irritation persists or blistering occurs obtain medical att. Ingestion: If conscious, drink a quart of water then induce vomiting by placing a finger far back in the throat. Take immediately to a hospital. If unconscious or in convulsions take immediately to a hospital. DO NOT induce vomiting or attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	UNSTABLE		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	STABLE	X	
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)			
Strong oxidizing agents			
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS			
Toxic oxides of carbon and chlorine (carbon monoxide, phosgene, etc)			
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	WILL NOT OCCUR	X	

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Contain spillage. Ventilate area. Wipe up or absorb spillage onto absorbent material. Recover in drums for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

1. Landfill under applicable local, State and regional regulations.
2. Burn in a chemical furnace with appropriate fume scrubbing system.
3. Transfer to reclaiming center for solvent recovery.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type): If TLV is exceeded a self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure hose mask or an air-line mask is advised. These should have a full face piece and be operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. For exposure of no more than 30 min. in areas of good ventilation, a full face mask with an organic vapor canister may be used. These should be checked often and the canister replaced regularly. The canister must not contain Hopcalite. These must not be used in partly enclosed or low lying areas, such as tanks or sumps, or for emergency use.

VENTILATION

LOCAL EXHAUST: x
MECHANICAL:SPECIAL:
OTHER:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Solvent resistant (neoprene)

EYE PROTECTION: Well fitting cup
type or rubber framed goggles

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Solvent resistant boots and apron (neoprene)

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Use care in opening drums to avoid spurting of contents.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Vapors from this product are heavier than air and will travel along the ground to collect in low lying areas, such as sumps. Personnel entering such areas must be provided with respiratory protection and a safety line. They should be kept under observation while in the area by another man at a safe distance.

03 SEPTEMBER 1985

ALERT
ON
METHYLENE CHLORIDE

The Hazard Evaluation System and Information System (HESIS), State of California, has issued a Hazard Alert on Methylene Chloride (dichloromethane). Here at DAC one of our solvents, C-50, Chlorosolve Cleaner, DPM 5069, contains 80-90% methylene chloride. HESIS states that in recent tests, methylene chloride caused cancer in laboratory animals. Whether it can cause cancer in humans has not been adequately studied; however, because of the animal studies this alert has been issued as a precautionary measure.

Workplace exposure limits for methylene chloride have not changed and remain at a time weighted average of 100 parts per million (ppm) for any 8-hour workshift. The toxicological tests used to establish this alert, exposed mice and rats to extremely high concentrations of methylene chloride: 1,000, 2,000 and 4,000 ppm, 5 days per week for 102 weeks.

Cleaning or stripping with C-50 (methylene chloride) in large areas may cause an exposure above 100 ppm. Cleaning aircraft fuel tanks or cargo holds and stripping the preservative coat off the aircraft may cause an exposure over 100 ppm. In these situations an airline respirator must be worn. An ordinary cartridge respirator (organic vapor) will no longer be considered.

If you have any questions about the use of methylene chloride or wish to read the entire Hazard Alert, contact your supervisor and Occupational Safety will make a copy available.

If you have additional questions, call Occupational Safety & Health Services at extension 3-4233.

H. L. Cook
H. L. Cook

Manager

Occupational Safety & Health Services